

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MEXICO BY GEORGE VEST GUYER STONE IMAGE OF TIGHT

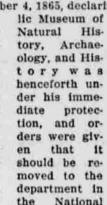
powered to move the museum, from May 20, 1831, to the building formerly occupied by the now extinct Inquisition, the date of removal was indefinitely postponed and the establishment continued its existence at the university without being able to make the slightest development. For many years afterward it was grossly neg-

bas, Dr. Rafael Olaguibel, and Ignacio

Mora. Although the president was em-

Upon the arrival of the Archduke Maximilian, a decree was issued, December 4, 1865, declaring that the Pub-

IE National Museum of Mexico may be said to have just emerged from its infancy, as it is only within the last decade that any real attention has been given to it. It has a wonderfully wide scope, and diate a most brilliant future, as the tion, republic is probably the richest field in the world today en for the archaeologist, Many should be buried cities are being discovered, and traces of prehistoric civilization in America are constantly throwing an illu-





time one of the most widely known intellectual figures in the republic, having been a member of the chamber of National which

CHAC-MOOL, THE GOD OF FIRE SACRIFICIAL STONE lems which have for years been the despair of it occupies to-

the historian. In fact, Mexico may today very properly claim the title of "The Egypt of Amerinexhaustible fields as Mitla, Monte Alban, Palenque, San Juan de Teotihuacan, the ruins of Uxmal, and of Chi Chen Itza in Yucatan, and many others which are just being unearthed?

minating ray upon the many vexing prob-

The museum located at the national capital is generally the first place sought out by the thousands of tourists who pour into the country each year. And it is well worth a visit, for it offers certain things which no other museum in the world -could offer to the eyes of the curious.

The best brief sketch of its history is given by its director, Lic. Genaro Garcia, himself a notable historian and archaeologist, in the introduction of volume 1, No. 1, of the "Annals of the National Museum of Archaeology, History and Ethnology," a most creditable publication which is issued monthly by the institution, under the direct supervision of Lic. Garcia. In speaking of the foundation of the museum which he has brought up to such a creditable standard, Lic. Garcia says:

Under the Spanish domination there existed only a small collection of antiquities in Mexico, consisting, for the greater part, of the codexes and native manuscripts which a cavalier of Milan, Italy, Don Lorenzo de Boturini y Benaduci, Senor de la Tore y Homo, had been able to collect, at the cost of unheard-of sacrifices, and which were confiscated in the most unjust manner by the vice-regal government in 1743. These antiquities were first kept in the office of the viceroy's secretary, and afterward in the library of the Royal and Pontifical University of Mexico, where they were taken by order of His Excellency Antonio Maria de Bucareli y Ursua, viceroy of New Spain. In one and another place they were greatly damaged by neglect, humidity, rats and thefts.

Upon the consummation of Mexico's independence the national government not only directed that the existing antiquities be kept at the same university, but assigned, in addition, the sum of \$1,892, 1 real and 1 "grano," for the salaries of a directing professor of botany, a gardener, and the expenses of the garden.

When this appropriation was made the government did not as yet have in mind the establishment of a national museum which, according to Gen. Lucas Alaman, then secretary of state and foreign relations, in a memorial presented to congress on January 11, 1825, was to be a matter for the future. Notwithstanding all this, Don Sebastian Camacho, successor to General Alaman, announced to congress during the latter part of the same year that the National museum had been established, "under the most happy auspices, with a keeper intrusted with its arrangement, safety, and development," and with many projects for "scientific trips, discoveries, excavations, and other operations" which were never made. The museum, therefore, had no other end than that of the conservation of a few antiquities, unclassified, and in generally bad shape.

The museum proper had its birth by virtue of the decree of November 21, which ordered its formal creation and its division into three branches -antiquities, products of natural history and industry, and botanical garden.

The chief executive of the republic proceeded at once to the organization of the museum in accordance with the foregoing decree, and appointed as members of the directive board Messrs. Pable de la Llave, Isidro Ignacio leaza, Miguel Bustagrante, Jose Mariano Sanchez Mora, Ignacio Cu-

having been

the university and by the convents which had just been abolished, and that the government would provide the expenses of installation, conservation, and development.

After the constitutional government triumphed over Maximilian, it appropriated, in the budget for 1867-1868, the sum of \$12,000 for the museum; half of which was for expenses and the other half for the salaries of a director, two professors of natural history, a preparador, a clerk, an errand boy, and a porter. Unfortunately the poverty of the public treasury at that time prevented the government for many years from increasing the appropriations for the museum, which only reached \$12. 160 during the fiscal year 1876-1877, for which reason it had little opportunity to make any progress.

When Gen. Porfirio Diaz came into the supreme magistracy of the republic, he, the indisputable restorer of the public peace and the first factor in the actual progress of Mexico, gave a great impulse to all the federal educational establishments. The museum, which in 1877-1878 only had an appropriation of \$13,360, received an increase each year, until in the year 1901 it reached the sum of \$24,797.20. In this manner its development was enabled to keep pace with the rest of the country

The progress of the museum has been very rapid since Lic. Don Justo Sierra, secretary of public instruction, took charge of the educational development of Mexico, and during the past three years it has enlarged its collections until they consist of nearly 70,000 objects. Such an abnormal development made the space occupied by it too small, and it was divided into two departments: National Museum of History, Archaeology, and Ethnology, and National Museum of History. The former remains in the National palace, and the latter is being removed to a new building of sufficient size for its requirements.

A striking proof of the efforts made by the supreme government to perfect its educational establishments is the fact that the present annual appropriation for the museum of \$120,000 is almost ten times as great as was the appropriation of 1867-1868.

The publication in witch this sketch appeared is of comparatively recent origin, in so far as its actual importance is concerned. It was founded in 1877, its director at that time being Prof. Gumesindo Mendoza, his principal collaborators being Manuel Orozco y Berra, and Lic. Alfredo Chavero. It was not at that time printed in the museum, as it is only since 1885 that the printing plant of the museum, which had a very humble beginning, got its start, the nucleus of which was a small Colombine press, model 2, chiefly used for running off cards, or classification slips for the objects contained in the establishment. From this time on, however, the various directors who came and went, each recognizing the importance of having a well equipped print shop, made important additions, until the plant attained its highest degre of efficiency, a year or so ago, with the acquisition of an Optimus press. To celebrate its acquisition two special studies were written and run off on the new press, one of which, entitled "Porfirio Diaz, Sus Padres, Ninez y Juventud" ("Porfirio Diaz, his parents, childhood and youth"), was written by Lic. Garcia, then professor of history in the museum, and the edition, which was beautifully gotten up, was immediately exhausted.

Shortly after this, or about the middle of 1907,

deputies since 1894, but better known throughout Mexico as a historian. Some of the books which have emanated from his pen are: Character of the Spanish Conquest in America and Mexico," "The Plan of Independence of New Spain in 1808," "Bernal Diaz del Castillo's Conquest of Mexico, According to the Autograph Codex," "Juarez-a Refutation of Don Francisco Bulnes," and "Leona Vicario, the Insurgent Heroine." Besides these he has prepared 28 volumes of unpublished documents relative to the

Why, indeed, should the archaeologist go to used before as the Casa de Moneda; that it should history of Mexico. Upon his promotion to the posi-Egypt, when Mexico offers to him such rich and have a library, to be formed from books owned by tion Lic. Garcia immediately proceeded to the scientific classification of the many articles contained in the museum, giving to each object a card specifying both its vulgar and scientific name, the place where it originated, and such other observations as would give the public an intelligent idea regarding it. He added greatly to the collections of the museum, acquiring in one year alone 74,000 objects, and perfected the official publication known as "Anales del Museo Nacional," bringing it up to such a high standard that it is today perhaps the best publication of its kind in the world.

Having finally been made director in chief, Lic. Garcia secured the separation of the museum into two departments, thus making a separate branch entirely of the department of natural history and subdividing the national museum of archaeology, history, and ethnology into six departments-archaeology, history, ethnology, industrial retrospective art, publications, and library.

The department of archaeology is composed of seven large halls, which are called "salon azteca," "salon tolteca," "salon tarasco," "salon mixteca," "salon zapoteca," etc., each hall thus representing a distinct division of Mexican archaeology.

The department of history consists of four "salones," situated in the principal inner section of the third floor, in which are exhibited many interesting objects.

The department of ethnology occupies almost the entire second floor and contains mostly objects strictly related to the aborigines-such as plaster casts of heads, hands, and feet; dress, furniture, chattels, etc.; photographs and oil paintings; industrial products, and ethnological maps, all classified in a similar manner to those in the department of archaeology.

The department of industrial retrospective art consists of five "salones," and was created only recently by Lic. Garcia. In the first salon are exhibited a series of oil paintings representing the costumes worn by the citizens of different epochs in the nation's history, from the time of Cortez down. In the second salon are six large glass cases in which are exhibited objects of iron, jewels, costumes, military objects, etc. In the third salon are three large glass cases in which are to be found dining-room articles, all grouped according to classes, among which will be found part of the magnificent table service of the Emperor Maximilian. In the fourth salon Maxilimian's royal carriage is exhibited, as is his road carriage. Close by is the coach which belonged to Juarez, the restorer of the republic, in which he traveled when pursued by the imperialist armies. The fifth salon contains many objects of high artistic value.

The department of publications is one of the most important in the museum, and has charge of all the documents which are printed relative to it. It is at present preparing, in commemoration of Mexico's centennial, which will begin in September, a number of volumes which will treat of the different plans which were formulated for the country's emancipation from Spain.

The library is situated on the lower floor, a few steps from the main entrance, and the books which it contains are classified in perfect order, so that it is an easy matter for the person wishing to look up any certain point in history, archaeology, or ethnology to get full and complete data at very short

CHOOSE HUSBAND BY SCIENCE

English Professor Lectures to Girl Students on Importance of Knowledge of Eugenics.

London.-How to choose a husband scientifically was the subject of a lecture delivered to girl students of the Bedford college by Prof. W. M. Inge. A knowledge of eugenics, he said. prevent girls falling in love with the wrong men. But a frequent objection made to the science of eugenics was that it constituted undue interference with an individual's free choice in falling in love and marrying.

"To a certain extent," said the professor, "I sympathize with that objection, but I do think a certificate of sound health should be one of the things insisted upon before marriage. The insurance policy is rarely more important than the marriage settlement. Some knowledge of eugenics." he added, "would in many cases prevent falling in love with the wrong people.

"Unconsciously, as it is, we are much gulded by eugenic considerations. Generally, a man's attraction for a woman is attributable to his fine and strong physique, and in the same way the points of beauty in women are those which belong to her womanhood. But some training in eugenics would enable a young man or woman to detect those signs of degeneracy which are obvious to the scientific eye."

The professor boldly advanced it as the duty of every beautiful woman to marry. She owed it to the race. On the other hand, people should not be too scrupulous, because "physical health is not everything and many families physically defective are yet of great use to the community."

Physical degeneration in this country is going on at an alarming rate, Professor Inge believes. He went so far as to say that if the process continued at its present rate, in three generations the English stock, which a few years ago was one of the best in the world, would be one of the poorest.

BEETLE HEADS FOR HATPINS

Women Overcome Fears and Use Insects of Various Colors in Latest Fashion Fad.

London.-Women have overcome their natural repugnance for insects sufficiently to wear imitation beetles and flies. Will they proceed a step further and adopt the real beetle as an adornment?

Hatpins with heads consisting of real beetles are the latest fashion created for women's hats.

The beetles, which are about an inch and a half long, and an inch across, are in their natural state. minus their legs, and some are very beautiful and might be admired by the most nervous woman.

The first four to be shown in London were to be seen at a well known Regent street establishment. One of these-light green in color-has the appearance of a perfectly enameled

peette. One dark green beetle and one which is a dark copper color tinged with green show the natural sheen of the insects. Less pretty, but unique, is the "Rhinoceros beetle" hatpin head, which is larger and brown in color. They are all tropical beetles.

"The hatpins have been sent from abroad by a naturalist who conceived the idea of turning the beetle to useful account," said a representative of

"They will be somewhat expensive when first put upon the market, but more will be ordered if women like them."

"The hatpin heads are all lamellicorn beetles," a naturalist said. "The green beetles are similar to the English rose beetles."

HORSE PARTLY DEER AND COW

Freak Animal in Canada Is Only One-Third Equine-Backbone Is on One Side.

Ottawa .- At the village of Buckingham, on the Quebec side of the Ottawa river, a few miles from this city, is a horse, if such it can be called, that is only one-third horse, the other two parts being divided equally between cow and deer.

As a freak the animal probably has no equal. The normal parts are its head, eyes, teeth and one hind leg. Its backbone is not in the center, but runs along the side of its back.

One side of the body is that of a deer, perfectly formed, with the fine close-set ribs and the delicately curved body, while the other side resembles that of a cow, very full, with big rough ribs and the hide much rougher than on the other side.

"Clubbing" for Education.

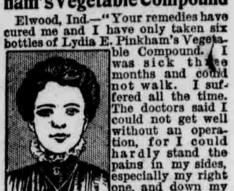
London.-Londoners are considering with interest the scheme of Lady Edward Cecil by which a number of families, living in the country, might club together to retain the services of two first-class teachers to conduct classes at one of their houses. The teachers are to be paid extra to provide their own board and lodgings. In the case furnished by Lady Edward Cecil, as an example, the cost amounted to about \$1,100 a year for a class of six children.

600,000 Eggs Held Up.

New York.-Fifty thousand dozen "canned" eggs are being held by the food inspectors in Brooklyn as the result of a raid on refrigerating plants there. The eggs came here some time ago from Chicago in metallic caskets

ESCAPES OPERATION

WasCuredby Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



fered all the time.
The doctors said I could not get well without an operation, for I could hardly stand the pains in my sides, especially my right.

especially my right one, and down my right leg. I began to feel better when I had taken only one bottle of Compound, but kept on as I was afraid to stop too soon."—Mrs. SADIE MULLEN, 2728 N. B. St.,

Why will women take chances with

Why will women take chances with an operation or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

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If you have the slightest doubs that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.

An Economist.

"Do you mean to tell me you enjoy being fat?"

"Yes," answered the philosophic citizen. "I get more transportation for my money when I buy a railway ticket."

Important to Mothers Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Signature of In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Jimmy's Definition. "What is geography?" asked the father, who was testing his son's progress in study.

"Geography," replied little Jimmy Jiggs, "is what you put inside your trousers when you think you are going to get a whipping."-Sunday Magazine of Los Angeles Times.

His Excellence.

"I tell you," said one man to another as they emerged from the dimly lighted corridor of a concert hall, "I envy that fellow who was singing."

"Envy him!" echoed the other. 'Well, if I were going to envy a singer I'd select somebody with a better voice. His was about the poorest I ever heard."

"It's not his voice I envy, man," was the reply. "It's his tremendous courage."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Harvard College. This celebrated instituotion is pleasantly situated in the barroom of Parker's, in School street, and has poopils from all over the country. I had a letter yes'd'y, by the way, from our mootual son, Artemus, Jr., who is at Bowdoin college, in Maine. He writes me that he is a Bowdoin Arab. & is it cum to this? Is this boy as I nurtured with a parent's care into his childhood's hour-is he goin' to be a grate American humorist? Alars, I fear it is too troo. Why didn't I bind him cut to the Patent Travelin Vegetable cil Man, as was struck with his appearance at our last county fair, & wanted him to go with him and be a Pillist? Ar, these boys-they little know how the old folks worrit about 'em-From Life's Reprint From ArtemusWard.

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